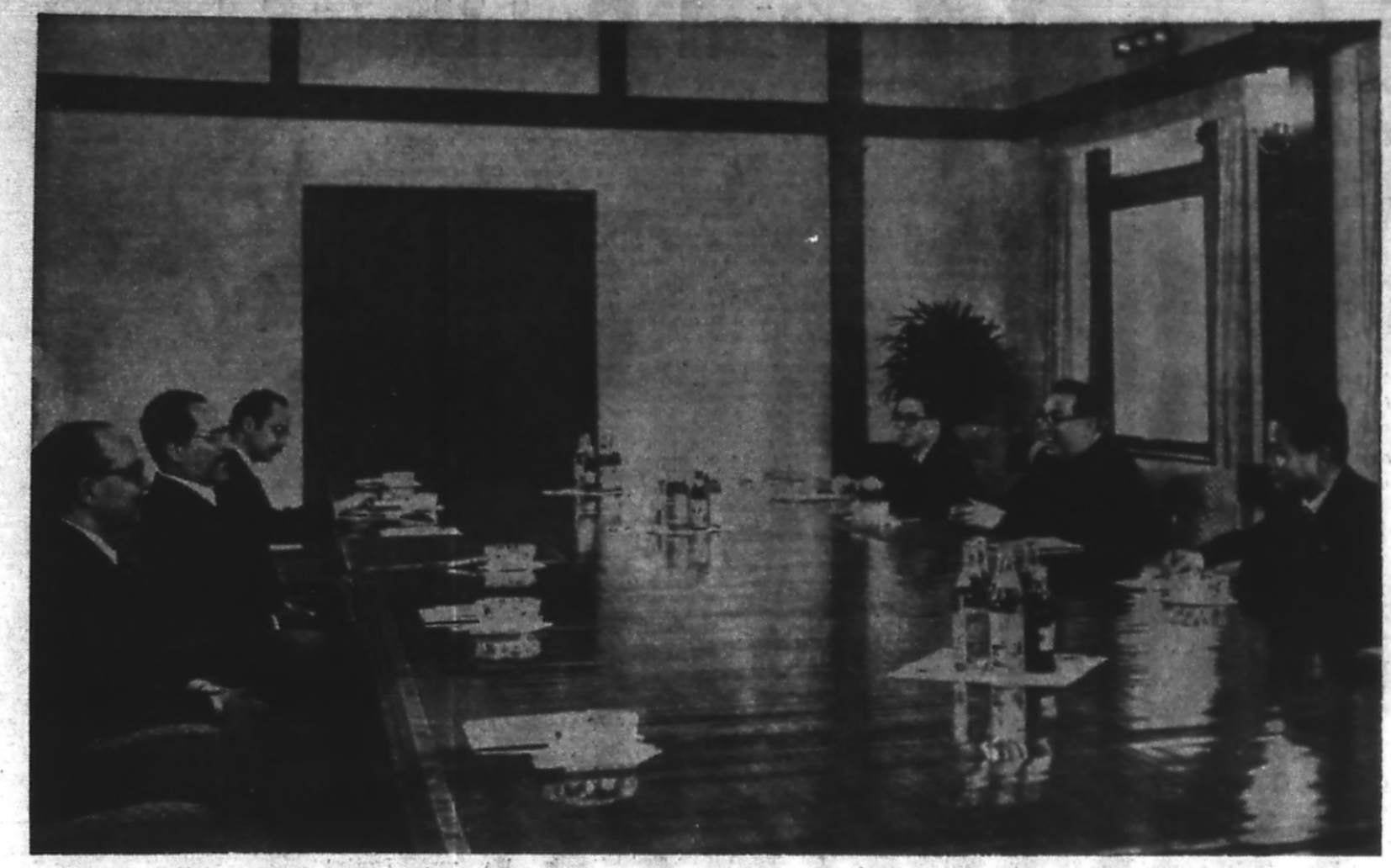
The Pyongyang Times

No. 7 (704) Weekly Saturday, February 18, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the special envoy of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Your Excellency J.R. JAYEWARDENE
President
Republic of Sri Lanka

Colombo

I would like to extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your assumption of office as President of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop in the interests of the two peoples, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency great successes in your work for the country's prosperity and progress.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, February 6, 1978

Your Excellency DIDIER RATSIRAKA
President
Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Antananarivo

Upon hearing the news that the Namakia region of Madagascar was hit by typhoon and flood recently, I would like to express deep sympathy to Your Excellency and, through you, to the people in the afflicted area.

I hope that the Malagasy government and people under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President will clear the consequences of the natural calamities and stabilize the life of the people in the afflicted area at an early date.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, February 11, 1978

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Special Envoy of ARE President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the special envoy of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt on February 9.

Present on the occasion were Mohamed Hassan Mohamed El Tohamy, Vice-Prime Minister at the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt and political adviser to the President, who is the special envoy of the ARE President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, and his party.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was present.

Also on hand was Mohamed Zaki El Feki, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The special envoy conveyed with profound respect the best regards of President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat to the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Special Envoy of Emperor of Central African Empire

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the special envoy of the Emperor of the Central African Empire on February 9.

Present on the occasion were Fidele Mandaba Bornou, Minister of State of the Imperial Court of the Central African Empire and juridical adviser to the Emperor, who is the special envoy of Emperor Bokassa the First, and his companion Henri Koba, Secretary of State of the Imperial Court.

On hand were Comrade Kong Jin Tae, personage concerned Kim Hyong Ryul and Ambassador of our country to the Central African Empire Li Man Sok.

The special envoy conveyed with profound respect a personal letter and gift of Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Visits the Central Korean History Museum

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Central Korean History Museum on February 12.

Greeting him in front of the museum were Kim Hwan, Kang Hyon Su and other personages concerned and the museum staff.

The museum shows well the struggle waged by our people from the period of primitive society and the history of creation and brilliant culture.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung moved on to the introductory hall and then inspected the exhibition halls.

After having looked round the exhibition halls he expressed his satisfaction with the well-arranged museum and numerous historical remains and relics on display—the pieces created by our resourceful, diligent and brave people through long years.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Julius K. Nyerere**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from His Excellency **U Ne Win**, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Burma's independence.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from H's Majesty **Bhumibol Adulyaddet**, King of Thailand, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national holiday of the Kingdom of Thailand.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message of solidarity from **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea** on the 1st anniversary of the publication of a letter containing a four-point national salvation proposal conceived to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was sent to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK including the WPK on January 25, 1977.

In India

Celebrating Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Reelection as DPRK President

The All Indo-India Friendship Association sponsored a meeting in New Delhi to celebrate the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by a large number of political and public figures and men of culture and pressmen of India.

The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in New Delhi was also present.

A letter to the great leader was unanimously adopted amid loud applause of those attending the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Chairman and Secretary General of the All Indo-India Friendship Association.

Speakers stressed that the reelection of the great leader as the President was a great joy and pride not only of the Korean people but of the world's people.

They heartily wished him good health and a long life.

First Quarter Year Fishing Plan Fulfilled

The fishery stations under the Ministry of Fisheries carried out the first quarter year fishing plan at 110 per cent as of February 10.

Our fishermen conducted active and mobile fishing operations with an adamant resolve to fulfil ahead of the set time their fishing plan for the first year of the new long term plan, upholding the New Year Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the letter of the Party Central Committee sent to the entire Party members.

The February fishing plans were honoured in 11 days at our fishery stations.

Thus the fishery stations fulfilled in less than half the scheduled period the first quarter year plan of the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan during which the target of 3,500,000 tons of fish will be hit.

EDITORIAL

KOREA IS ONE

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a memorandum made public on February 1 laid bare the true nature of the dangerous "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and reclarified our people's stand on national reunification.

The United States and Japanese ruling quarters and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are scheming to create "two Koreas" to juristically ratify the division of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference."

The splittists, describing the south Korean puppet regime as a regime exercising sovereignty, claim that those countries which have state relations with us only should open relations with south Korea.

The south Korean "government" is not a government with which the independent states should establish relations, for it is an out-and-out dependent government and colonial puppet government which has no real political, economic and military power and can represent none of the Korean people. Any attempt to open relations with the south Korean puppets will only play into the hands of the splittists.

Whoever treasures the national sovereignty of our people and sincerely desires peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not take up the problem of recognizing the treacherous regime of south Korea but support and encourage the south Korean people in their just struggle against its splitting manoeuvres and for the democratization of society and national reunification and strive to see a democratic government set up in south Korea.

The splittists' moves for the "simultaneous UN membership" for north and south Korea and south Korea's "separate UN membership" are aimed at legalizing the division of Korea.

If north and south Korea enter the UN separately in the state of division, our country, a single national state, will be recognized internationally as two states. Then the national split will be fixed for ever, the eager desire of our people for the reunification of the country will not be realized, the state of division will continue indefinitely, the situation will not be stabilized in Korea and the tension and the danger of war will increase there.

Our Party and the Government of the DPRK clarified more than once that our country should not enter the UN before its reunification and if it wants to enter the UN even before reunification it should do so at least as one state under the single national title after the institution of a confederation.

The "cross recognition argument" and the "UN membership argument" are intended to freeze Korea's division and the "equilibrium of strength theory" is designed to back by force the splittist puppet government of south Korea and step up the manoeuvres for aggression and war preparations.

The south Korean puppets are reinforcing armed forces, clamouring that it is the "most urgent task" to build up "strength" in accord with the US policy of aggression.

They are paying lip-service to "peace", while beefing up their armed forces and talking about "peaceful reunification", while seeking confrontation by "strength". This is only intended to freeze the division and lead the situation to the brink of war.

The south Korean puppets' moves to perpetuate division find a clear manifestation in their talking about a "non-aggression treaty" and "co-existence" between the north and south. The clamour for the conclusion of a "treaty" and "co-existence" between the two parts of our land of a single nation with the aggression troops, the source of war, stationed there as ever represents the other's aggressive will, not the will of the Koreans.

Our people brand the "two Koreas" plot of those who try to divide the country and the nation into two for ever as a criminal act of insulting our people and trampling underfoot and infringing upon the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and bitterly denounce it in the name of the nation.

Our people will never tolerate any machinations to juristically ratify the division of the country.

The United States must give up its "two Koreas" policy, withdraw without delay all its troops of aggression from south Korea, stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country and take its hands off Korea in accordance with the UN resolution.

The Japanese ruling circles must cease obstructing the reunification of our country and encouraging the splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean puppets.

It is a grave mistake if the Pak Jung Hi clique think they can lengthen their wretched existence with the help of foreign aggression forces by freezing the division of the country with their backing, offering south Korea to them as their colony and military base and leaving it to the tender mercy of foreign aggression forces.

The struggle for the reunification of Korea is linked with the struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Any country and anyone who truly want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification must not get involved in the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists or cooperate with them.

Our people firmly believe that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned countries and the governments and peoples of all countries of the world who value national sovereignty and peace will resolutely oppose and reject "cross recognition", "UN membership" and "equilibrium of strength" peddled by the splittists and other plots to create "two Koreas" and jeopardize peace and they will actively help the Koreans to achieve the reunification of their country by themselves independently and peacefully.

We express the hope that especially the US and Japanese peoples who know better than anyone else about the national calamities our people are now undergoing owing to the erroneous policies of their governments will extend more active international solidarity for our just struggle to prevent the permanent division of the country and reunify the divided country.

We will bend as ever all our efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country upholding the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

POEM DEDICATED TO PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG

By Arne Herlov Petersen, Denmark

A poem dedicated to the reelection of President Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly, Pyongyang, December 15, 1977.

The eagles of the northern country
Can look far afield.
But none can look so far into the future
As the beloved great leader.

The mountains of Kumgang-san
Are majestic and lofty.
But no mountain can be as lofty as
The ideals and aspirations
Of the beloved great leader.

The waves of the eastern sea seem
Invincible.
But no waves can be so strong
And indomitable
As the steel-tempered fighting will
Of the beloved great leader.

The sun rises over the east
And sends its brilliant rays
Over the world.
But no sun-rays can be as warm
As the love of the fatherly leader.

The Juche Idea Is the Trend of the Times

In Sudan

Seminar on Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Works Held

The "Group for the Study of Kimilsungism" in the Sudan held on January 17 a seminar on the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government", according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was set up with due respect in the hall.

Abdel Gadel Moshal, Chief of the Group, made a report.

He spoke about the honour and pride of studying the Juche idea of the great leader.

Pointing out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the most outstanding leaders in the world, who has been devoting his life to the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people and the final victory of the Korean revolution and world revolution, he stressed: The great leader defeated the Japanese imperialists and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first genuine people's government in the East, and is leading the Korean people along the road of victory.

In the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious military strategist, aroused the Korean people to the sacred struggle to defeat the US imperialist aggressors and demonstrated the might of Korea to the whole world, he said, and continued:

At that time the Sudanese people, moved by the heroic struggle of the Korean people, composed and sang a song about the valiant Korean people and expressed support and solidarity for their struggle.

After the report speeches were made.

They unanimously emphasized the great theoretical and practical significance of the immortal classic work "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" and expressed unbounded reverence to the great leader.

Concluding the seminar, the assemblage loudly shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" in Korean.

Panama University Holds First Seminar on Juche Idea

The first seminar of Panama University on the Juche idea was held between December 29 and 30 last year under the sponsorship of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, according to a report.

Placed with due respect in the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

The seminar was attended by the Vice-President for Science, the dean of the liberal arts faculty and professors and doctors of the university and many observers.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a letter congratulating him on his reelection as the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the assemblage.

After the opening session, the seminar proceeded, divided in eight sub-committees.

Speeches were made at the sub-committees mainly on the basis of the study of "Kim Il Sung, Selected Works", collections of immortal classic works of the great leader and "Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung".

The seminar adopted resolutions.

KIMILSUNGISM: Immortal Guiding Idea

By Chrysanthos Savvides (Cyprus)

Today, the progressive people of the world immensely esteem President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution and regard him as their supreme leader.

Indeed, the world people look up to President Kim Il Sung as the supreme leader and live and fight along the path indicated by him, because he created the great Kimilsungism, rendered the revolution immortal services and is possessed of lofty virtues.

The great Kimilsungism, fathered by him, is the acme of the revolutionary ideas of the working class which reflected the demand of a completely new era and a great ideological system which brought about a revolutionary upturn in Marxism-Leninism.

Our era which arrived 100 years after Marx's era and 50 years after Lenin's is the Juche era wherein revolutionary storms sweep the globe and the people who were oppressed in the past, make now their appearance as masters of history.

The new era of Juche demanded an entirely new guiding idea, instructive theory and correct method, which enable the masses of the people to maintain their position as masters of the world and hew out their own destiny.

President Kim Il Sung, the illustrious leader of the working class, met the demands of our era and desire of the popular masses in a comprehensive way.

Presently, the great President Kim Il Sung created the immortal Juche idea in the first period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, developing it later on into Kimilsungism in the course of leading the Korean revolution and world revolution.

Kimilsungism is the ingenious grand system of revolution and construction which was founded by the great leader reflecting most correctly the demand of the Juche era, a new era which is distinguished from all preceding historical eras.

Kimilsungism is the integral system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche. The essence of Kimilsungism is the Juche idea. The Juche idea means that masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolutionary struggle and work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and he had also the capacity for hewing out his own destiny. It is the philosophical basis of the Juche idea that man, master of nature and society, decides everything. Transforming nature and society is a work for man and it is also carried out by him. What is the most valuable in the world is man who is also the most powerful being in any respect.

As man is the master of everything, the masses of the people are, consequently, the masters of the revolution and construction and they are also the motive force for revolution and construction.

The Juche idea gives the integral answers to the problems of correlation between the world and man, defines the fundamental principle of the position and method of the revolution and construction, and fulfills the basic demand of the scientific thinking and revolutionary practice in organic connection.

Just for this, the Juche idea is the fundamental idea and principle which permeate all theories and methods. In other words, the Juche idea is the basic guiding idea providing theoretical and methodological basis which makes it possible to correctly solve all problems of the revolutionary struggle.

What holds an important place in Kimilsungism is the theories on revolution and construction evolved on the basis of the Juche idea. Kimilsungism clarifies theory, strategy and tactics with which working class of our era can most successfully carry out various stages of revolution and construction, such as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, socialist revolution, socialist and communist construction and world revolution.

The great Kimilsungism is the preeminent idea which completed the revolutionary theory on communism on the basis of the immortal Juche idea.

To perfect the revolutionary theory of communism presented itself as an urgent question in our era. It is because the socialist and communist construction is in full swing in our times.

President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, put forward the creative theory of building socialism and communism by embodying the Juche idea, thus solving splendidly this problem set before our era.

Kimilsungism is the great idea indicating the whole aspects of the communist society and the fundamental way of building communism. So we can say with certainty that Kimilsungism is the most perfect revolutionary theory on communism and the only scientific revolutionary idea reflecting not only the present but also the future of communism.

The revolutionary theory evolved on the basis of the Juche idea is the great theory of revolution which overcame all limitations of the preceding revolutionary ideas of the working class and brought about a radical change in this domain.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician, provided perfect answers to all questions arising in the Juche era, our era, comprehended them as an integral system and qualitatively carried the revolutionary theories of the working class to a new higher stage.

Another important aspect of Kimilsungism is the revolutionary method of leadership of the revolutionary work.

If they have not revolutionary method of leadership, organizing and mobilizing the broad masses of the people for the revolutionary struggle, they cannot achieve victory and success there even if they have correct theory.

But this problem remained unsolved for a long time by the preceding revolutionary theories of the working class. It was solved only by President Kim Il Sung, with the result that the revolutionary ideas of the working class became at last perfect in their structure and contents.

Hence, this system consisting of the idea, theory and methods of Juche is the acme of the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the guiding idea, instructive theory and correct methods of our era.

In this context, it is most lawful to call the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung as Kimilsungism in combination with his highly honoured name.

Kimilsungism has developed through reality and its vitality and veracity have been proved through practice.

President Kim Il Sung, the creator of Kimilsungism, was born into a revolutionary family who fought against foreign invaders generation after generation.

He embarked upon the road of revolution at the tender age of 13, and since then, he had devoted himself solely to the sacred cause of the revolution and people.

President Kim Il Sung created the great revolutionary ideas with the Juche idea as their essence, at the first stage of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and afterwards, he developed them in depth in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and then through revolution and construction after liberation.

President Kim Il Sung led the arduous 15-year long anti-Japanese armed struggle to splendid victory, thus liberated Korea and successfully carried out the tasks of the democratic revolution and socialist revolution in a short period of time.

In this way, President Kim Il Sung has personally led the whole course of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism in our generation.

Under the banner of Kimilsungism, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution won brilliant victory in Chollima Korea for the first time in the East and new historical experiences were achieved in the socialist revolution. Actually the great victory of the revolutionary struggle in Korea is the victory of the immortal Juche idea and the vivid manifestation of its vitality. The rock-like politico-ideological unity of the people; the might of the independent national economy which is unaffected from any world-wide economic fluctuations; the self-defensive revolutionary people's armed forces which have brought about the beginning of decline of the American imperialists who had boasted of being strongest in the world and the revolutionary socialist arts symbolizing the renaissance of literature and art of the 20th century—are all derived from Kimilsungism and they are the fruits of its embodiment.

Today, the people of the world are advancing vigorously towards national liberation and class emancipation, socialism and communism, following the model of Korea under the uplifted banner of Kimilsungism.

The rich experience of the anti-imperialist national liberation people's democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction which were brought to victory in Korea under the enlightened leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, is a pattern indicating the path of bright future to the peoples for building a new society.

By making use of these valuable experiences and models, the Third World people can achieve tremendous success in their struggle to build a new society under the revolutionary banner of independence.

Today, the Third World people carry out agrarian revolution and nationalization of industries, unfold a vigorous struggle for the accomplishment of the anti-imperialist democratic revolution and class emancipation, including the building of strong independent national economy and blooming national culture. They are confidently marching forward following the path of independence and self-reliance, in order to thwart the subversive manoeuvres of foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, smash the colonial ruling machines of imperialism and deprive them of their economic footholds. Even in our era when the socialist and communist construction is in full swing, the socialist countries face many new problems in their struggle for building socialism and communism: although they are seeking the way of solving them, the imperialists, profiting on this, vilify and slander socialism.

To illuminate the revolutionary course and blaze the scientific landmark for building socialism and communism, is a vital question decisive of the upshot of the socialist and communist construction.

All these questions were brilliantly solved by President Kim Il Sung and, hence, the world people are confidently marching towards the bright future of communism.

The real life has proved the immortal viability of Kimilsungism and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the motherland of Kimilsungism, has become a lighthouse illuminating the road before the mankind fighting for socialism and communism.

As seen above, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, made Korea the country of Kimilsungism by creating the revolutionary ideas of our time.

Thus, he not only added lustre to Korea as a miraculous land by embodying brilliantly his ideas in practice in carrying out the Korean revolution, but also leads the struggle of mankind for the world-historical victory of Kimilsungism with Korea as a model.

We, the revolutionary people in Cyprus, who take it as their greatest honour to live and fight following the supreme leader of our time, President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution and construction, are filled with firm determination to fight on for the world-wide victory of the great Kimilsungism and wish him a long life in good health.

Long live the great Kimilsungism!

ECONOMY DEVELOPS AT HIGH RATE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up the grand prospect of the Second Seven-Year Plan at the historical First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held at the close of last year.

At the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan our country will annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of non-ferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, 10 million tons of grain; and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* (hectare) of tideland.

In the new long-term plan period industry will develop at an annual growth rate of 12.1 per cent on an average and the total industrial output value will rise 2.2 times.

Our industry grew at an amazing rate during the past Seven-Year and Six-Year plan periods.

Considering that last year our industry turned out more products than in the first five years of the previous Seven-Year Plan started in 1961, the rate envisaged in the new long-term plan is really high.

The incessantly high rate of our economic development proves the validity of the original economic theories of the great leader and demonstrates the matchless art of his wise leadership.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Constant growth of production and its high tempo of development are an objective law of the socialist system."

Explicating with originality the objective law that the socialist economy develops at an ever high rate, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that in socialist society, first of all, all labour resources and natural wealth can be utilized in the most rational way and production can be raised according to plan. And he made it clear that the production relations of socialism open the way for rapid technological progress and, in particular, the high revolutionary zeal of the working people is the decisive factor stimulating the swift development of the economy.

The respected and beloved leader taught that only when a socialist state strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat according to its original functions and successfully carries out the ideological and cultural revolutions and steps up the technical revolution can the objective possibilities for fast development of the socialist economy be translated into reality.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader our country could develop to the full the possibilities for continuously high rate of economic growth under the socialist system.

In our country where the means of production are made socialist property, the state controls all resources coordinately and on the principle of centralization, with the whole society involved, and distributes and utilizes them in the most rational way.

Along the line of economic construction set forth by the respected and beloved leader the state defines the correlations between accumulation and consumption and between the production of the means of production and that of consumer goods most rationally in keeping with the prospects and immediate demands of economic construction. And the state dovetails the ties between all branches of the national economy and enterprises in a planned way and develops science and technology and distributes the productive forces in a uniform and planned way.

Such functions and role of the state are performed creditably by virtue of the original policy of unified and detailed planning advanced by the respected and beloved leader. In our country the state planning bodies and the planning cells across the nation make up a single planning system to ensure the unity of planning under the unified guidance of the State Planning Commission. And planning is done in such a way as to coordinate economic activities exactly down to minor details.

Our state deepens and develops continuously the guidance and management of the national economy in conformity with the present development. The economy has been managed more scientifically and rationally with the Taean work system, a unique system of socialist economic management instituted by the respected and beloved leader, fully introduced in all spheres of the national economy.

Through the strengthening of the unified and planned guidance of the national economy by the state, the country's economy is developing speedily on a planned basis and in a proportionate way.

As the respected and beloved leader's policy on the technical revolution is being carried out with success, science and technology are making fast progress and the technical equipment of production is being modernized at a swift pace.

The state draws up unified plans for technical advancement on the basis of the requirements of economic development and the actual possibilities and mobilizes the masses to carry them out admirably. Now in our country, technology is in a new high stage of development in line with the policy for implementing the three major tasks of the technical revolution, an original policy newly presented by the respected and beloved leader after the splendid fulfilment of the task of socialist industrialization. In order to carry to fruition these three major tasks the state makes enormous investments, actively encourages mass technical innovation activities by enlisting the creative wisdom of the working people and rapidly develops technology by strengthening the creative cooperation among the scientists, technicians and workers.

Thus, in our country today full-scale automation and comprehensive mechanization of the national economy are making brisk headway and hard and labour-consuming work and harmful labour are disappearing step by step, with the resultant reduction of the distinctions between heavy and light labour. In the field of agriculture comprehensive mechanization and modernization are going on successfully and thereby the disparity between industrial and agricultural labour is being gradually narrowed. And women are being emancipated from the burden of household chores. As a consequence, in all domains the working people do their job easily while labour productivity is being raised sharply.

The revolutionary enthusiasm fully displayed by the working people is the decisive factor propelling the incessantly high rate of our economic development.

Under the socialist system of our country where the working masses are the masters of everything and all things in society serve them, the working people perform their tasks with conscious zeal and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective and for their own happiness. This voluntary enthusiasm is given fuller play as the Party and the state continue to intensify the ideological revolution among the working people, acting upon the teachings of the respected and beloved leader. Our working people, with ardent loyalty to the great leader and high consciousness of their being the masters of the revolution and construction, are displaying all their talents and energies for the economic development of the country. The result is that constant improvement and innovation are noticeable in all spheres of economic management, organization of production and labour and technological development.

All these factors guaranteeing the high tempo of economic development further increase with the intensification of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set afoot by the great leader. Accordingly, production and construction are being pushed ahead at an extraordinary pace.

The present high rate of economic development in our country is more successfully ensured especially through the implementation of the Party's policy of speed campaign, an indepth development of the Chollima Movement.

The speed campaign is the principle of conducting the revolutionary work and the basic form of battle in socialist construction for bringing about uninterrupted leap and miracle in the building of socialism by counting on the heightened political awareness and creative activeness of the popular masses under the banner of self-reliance. The speed campaign reflects the aspiration of our working people to advance at a quick pace and opens the way of most successfully applying the law governing the development of socialist society in which everything progresses apace.

By carrying into practice the policy of speed campaign in all spheres of production and construction, our working people pitch in on every undertaking boldly and ambitiously and push ahead with all work at a lightning speed, thereby, gaining best results in terms of both quantity and quality at the shortest possible time.

Following the path clearly pointed to by the respected and beloved leader our people will further deepen and develop the three revolutions and spur on all work through the intense speed campaign in carrying out the new long-range plan and thus will develop the economy at a new high rate.

Li Chan Sun

Cinema House For Korean Films Opens In Tokyo

The "Tokyo House of Culture", a cinema house exclusively screening Korean films, opened in Tokyo, Japan, on February 3, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Personages of various strata of Japan had formed a "society for appreciating Korean films" and conducted activities to gratify the desire of the Japanese people to see Korean films, and opened the "Tokyo House of Culture" this time.

The house is managed and run by Japanese personages of various strata.

The house will screen Korean films for five days a week.

On the opening day "Sea of Blood" (Part 1), a Korean film based on an immortal classic with the same title created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and "Good to Work and to Live", a Korean documentary film, were screened.

Earlier, on the evening of February 2, lectures were given at the said house with the attendance of Japanese personages of various strata and others concerned in connection with its opening.

This house located in the heart of Tokyo will, through films, help in drawing further attention of the Japanese people to the Korean problem and promoting the cultural exchange between the two countries of Korea and Japan.

Warm Sun Rays Come Flooding Even into an Isolated Island

A boundless sea and blue waves!

A magnificent marine view lies stretched out before my eyes. Whenever I look out over the sea, I feel fresh strength and hope welling up in my heart. Children on the Chamae Island like the seascape very much.

They are all resolved to grow strong like blue waves with an aspiration as unbounded as the broad sea and become the reliable pillars of the country.

In their first composition, they described their happy life. What impressed me most was a verse "An Affection-Permeated School" composed by a school boy.

A portrait of father Marshal is placed with due respect
Near the window in my sunny classroom.
Our school—my classroom is an affection-permeated school.
It came into being for the first time
Ever since the creation of the world.
It is the first school set up on our island.

The more I read, the more deeply I am touched. The verse is expressive of the story of love which will be handed down forever together with the Chamae Island. I fell into deep thoughts.

I reflected on the days of great happiness of islanders here.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our Party has always regarded it as the supreme principle of its activity to protect the working people's interests and has struggled for their well-being with complete devotion."

The Chamae Island is little known to the people. It is an isolated and quiet island far off the coast land.

This island is so small that even those who draw a big Korean map fail to put it down on the map. It was a cursed land where Korean lighthouse keepers could not get dwellings, food and even drinking water.

In the days gone by, many Koreans had to toil and moil all their life under the humiliation and contempt of a Japanese, chief of the lighthouse, unaware of how their dear wives and children in land were getting along. They became the prey of fishes at last.

As in the past people are now living on this cursed island and cursed sea. But everything has changed beyond recognition. Whereas they had a hard time of it in the days gone by, their children are now living happily on the island. Children cherish deep in their minds a priceless and beautiful story.

It was one autumn day three years ago that I began to live on this island.

On the day the branch school of the Namsan Primary School in Nampo was inaugurated on this island and I was dispatched there as the first teacher.

There were three houses of lighthouse keepers. School children were only 3—2 second-year pupils and 1 fourth-year pupil.

When I came to the island, they, together with 3 middle school boys, were attending school in land, enjoying the benefits of free compulsory 11-year education. Moreover, they had the honour of receiving stipends under the solicitude of the Party.

They were so happy that they did not wish for anything more in their study and living. But the glorious Party showed such a deep love and meticulous care as to read the minds of the lighthouse keepers and their wives who were living solitarily after sending their children to land and the minds of the children who were living apart from their parents.

The affection of the glorious Party bestowed upon the islanders was very great. So they were not farsighted enough to think of a shadow hanging over their minds. Concerned about this, the Party, however, saw to it that a primary school was set up on the island regardless of the number of students—3 or 5—and teachers were sent to the island to enable the children to finish their primary school course under the parents' wings. What a great favour!

The bosom of the great leader and the Party is broad and warm, indeed.

The fatherly leader and the Party made sure that a school was erected for 7 children of a mountain village, a school train was operated for 19 pupils of out-of-the-way villages and a railway station was built for 3 young pupils. Today the first school on this island and 3 children are also within the reach of the warm solicitude of the fatherly leader and the Party.

On the day when the grand opening ceremony of the school was held, parents of the pupils, deeply moved by the grateful favour of the Party, shed tears of gratitude and children sang the song of happiness. Fishermen engaged in fishing operation on the broad sea anchored off the shore of the Chamae Island to bless the day of historic significance.

Nearly 3 years have passed since then. During this period a school boy had the honour of being the first graduate and went overland to study and 3 children were newly enrolled in the school. Now school children are 5 in all.

The Chamae Island!

What a profound solicitude the Party shows for the three households of lighthouse keepers on this nameless island!

Standing high on the island is the lighthouse. Cosy modern houses and cultural and welfare establishments have also been set up and a new school building has come into being. Vessels fully loaded with rice, non-staple foodstuffs and articles of daily use are coming in every day and modern civilization is finding its way into the island.

When I was a college student, I studied hard theoretically the great Juche philosophy, the idea which calls for valuing man most. The reality of today has enabled me to cognize the profound idea through my experience in life. This precious reality is sung vigorously by the children I teach.

Pak Yong Hui,
Teacher of the Chamae Island Branch School
Namsan Primary School, Nampo

SPEED CAMPAIGN

SOMETIME ago we visited the Unryul Mine in the western coastal area of our country. A big slogan reading "Let's Carry on Speed Campaign!" caught our eyes on the spacious open-cast stope of the Youth Mine-lot where excavators were in full operation and heavy-duty trucks were busily going up and down along the winding road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The mining industry represents the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan."

Bearing deep in mind the teaching of the respected and beloved leader all the miners we met were carrying out their assignments full of militancy in a way worthy of the workers who have taken upon themselves the task to hit the main target set in the fulfilment of the new prospective plan.

The chief engineer of the mine first guided us to a crushing place. On the way he told us that the large-scale, long-distance belt conveyor of his mine was playing a very big role in boosting production.

A procession of trucks came to the crushing site, a gateway to the said belt conveyor, and unloaded overburdens. These overburdens, among them broken pieces of rock, were being transported by the belt conveyor before they were thrown into the West Sea.

The chief engineer said that the long-range transport line whose production processes have been completely automated and telemechanized had a daily capacity of tens of thousands of tons in overburden removal.

The 4.6 km. long transport line which stretches out afar from the Youth Mine-lot to the Nunggum Islet on the West Sea in the offing! Its gigantic, smooth operation made us entranced.

A few years ago the mine faced a big problem—how to transport overburdens betimes for accelerated growth of production.

At this juncture the respected and beloved leader mapped out a great plan to build a large-scale, long-distance belt conveyor there.

Boundlessly encouraged by this, the builders undertook their job boldly and ambitiously and pushed ahead with all work at a lightning speed, putting into practice the policy of speed campaign advanced by the Party. This resulted in building the belt conveyor, a grand monumental creation of our times, in so short a span of time.

With the prior disposal of overburdens all the stopes became more vivacious. The production of iron ore jumped up year after year. Last year witnessed an amazing innovation—an increase of 1.5 times in iron ore production as against the previous year.

The zeal of the miners who have entered the first year of the new prospective plan was unusually high.

When we arrived at a stope, a number of excavators were briskly loading ore onto heavy-duty trucks.

Excavator-operators were overfulfilling their daily quotas remarkably by taking good care of machines and raising to the maximum the rate of operation. Keeping step with them truck-drivers were carrying away ore loads in succession before ores were piled up.

We were told that the members of a heading platoon belonging to the Youth Mine-lot had finished their work equivalent to 20 days' volume in a few days and the members of the excavator and truck companies were topping their daily plan 1.2-1.5 times.

Everywhere we went, we saw the speed campaign afoot in full force.

Prior to our departure the chief engineer expressed the determination of the miners in these words:

"Now our mine removes 24.5 per cent more overburdens than in January last year. And we fulfilled ahead of schedule the January plan of this year, set much higher than last year's.

Of course, we are not resting on our laurels.

We'll bring about another great innovation by more thoroughly implementing the speed-campaign policy."

Kim Su Yon

Miners are making continued innovations in the production of iron ore by operating all machines at top capacity (In Unryul Mine)

JUCHE-TYPE MAN

Merited Forest Ranger Kang Yun Gyong

FOREST ranger—this job is an ordinary and simple one.

In our society those who work for the country and people, sincerely and tirelessly regardless of their posts, command the deep love and respect from the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Under our system those who are exemplary workers command the people's respect and love...."

Here is a story about Kang Yun Gyong who has been working faithfully for over 20 years as a forest ranger in a mountainous county of our northwestern region.

He took up this job voluntarily early in 1953 when the Fatherland Liberation War was at its height.

The mountains under his charge presented a scene of desolation because of reckless deforestation by the Japanese imperialists. The US imperialist bombings during the Korean war brought fresh destruction even to young trees planted after liberation. With a determination to plant ten trees, nay, one hundred trees if the enemy destroyed one tree, he started planting trees on the scorched hills. Inspired by his devotion, the villagers came out to help him.

Always uppermost in his mind was the desire to turn the mountains of the fatherland into deep forests where the birds would chirp merrily—the mountains which were defended by our sons and daughters at the cost of their life and which would be handed down through generations. When young saplings could not put down their roots into the parched and barren land he carefully nurished each of saplings in humus pots. When water was lacking he carried water day and night. One day his wife told him to take care of his health. In answer to her request, he said: "Before liberation I was a hired hand. If I die while working to my heart's content as a faithful servant of the country and people under this excellent social system, I would not wish for anything more."

He had the lofty intention to dedicate his whole life to the country and people in the mountains to which nobody pays attention. Thanks to his sincere efforts, all the mountains under his charge were turned into a forest of oil-bearing trees and a forest of economic value and trees grew thicker and wilder every year. Not content with this, he planted scores of kinds of medicinal herbs and strawberries.

Every year he gathered seeds of trees and medicinal herbs to transplant them in the broader areas and send them to adjacent counties. He tended a great number of medicinal herbs, but he did not touch a single root of medicinal herbs for his own sake. When the neighbouring people asked him to take some roots of forest asiabells, he said: "If we gather seeds from these medicinal herbs and sow in all mountains to make people healthy, how glad our fatherly leader would be! Let's take them after bringing joy to him."

Kang Yun Gyong has created so far more than 2,000 *chongbo* (hectare) of forests including over 500 *chongbo* of oil-bearing forest, upwards of 600 *chongbo* of forest for building materials, fibre and paper, and above 400 *chongbo* of firewood forest as well as scores of *chongbo* of medical plant fields. This was the result of his patriotic devotion.

Informed of the exploits of Kang Yun Gyong, the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was much satisfied and gave him undeserved words of praise. And he saw to it that the roots of medicinal herbs he presented to him were sent to all parts of the country to create more fields of medicinal herbs.

The great leader conferred the honourable title of Merited Forest Ranger on him.

Yun Jong Ok

Sports CULTURE Sports CULTURE Sports CULTURE

Documentary Films

"Radical Changes Take Place in Paekdu Kaema Plateau" and "Visiting Chollima Korea"

The Korean Documentary Film Studio has recently produced the documentary films "Radical Changes Take Place in Paekdu Kaema Plateau" and "Visiting Chollima Korea".

The former shows how this upland area once known as a place unfit for human habitation has turned into a veritable people's paradise under the wise leadership and profound care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The latter deals with the epoch-making changes seen through the eyes of foreigners—the changes that have taken place in this land thanks to the full application of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader. Screened on the film are a powerful socialist independent economy, modern cities and rural communities and high material and cultural standards of people in the homeland of Juche.

These films are a powerful source of encouragement to our working people in their endeavours to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and consolidate and develop our best socialist system, feeling it their greatest national pride and honour to live and make revolution under the guidance of the great leader.

A scene from the documentary film "Visiting Chollima Korea"

Feature Film

"I'll Beat the Drum"

Recently the Korean Feature Film Studio produced the new film "I'll Beat the Drum".

Our Party is devoting much attention to the mass cultural activity. In this regard the Party's policy is that amateur art circle groups should be organized everywhere; the professional-training tendency be rejected in their activity; this activity be done regularly in close combination with practical work; and it become an activity of the masses themselves.

The film presents the two diametrically opposite aspects of life at a stock farm and a rafting station. The former conducts circle activities in line with the Party's policy, but for the case of the latter things are quite different. The main characters are represented by the chiefs of the stock farm and the rafting station.

At the stock farm circle activities are done regularly with simple musical instruments proper for their actual conditions of life. This makes the work and life joyous.

When the circle members participated in an amateur art circle contest their performance was warmly received by the audiences.

But the rafting station is in contrast to the stock farm. The chief of the rafting station is little interested in that sort of thing at ordinary times.

Just as the contest is at hand he is agog in making preparations, saying "I'll beat the drum". He imitates the fashion of professional troupe just to make a fine figure in the performance. No wonder, then, that the performance put on the stage is exposed to ridicule of the audiences.

While setting the audiences to laughing from beginning to end, the film delineates the correctness and vitality of our Party's policy for mass-based art.

A scene from the documentary film "Radical Changes Take Place in Paekdu Kaema Plateau"

Man Su, chief of the rafting station, is busy preparing for the contest just at hand (a scene from the film "I'll Beat the Drum")

Skiing Competitions

A scene of the skiing competition

The skiing competitions of the 1978 National Winter Sports Championships were held recently at the skiing ground in Samjiyon, a historic revolutionary battle site.

The competitions participated in by many excellent skiers selected from among various sports teams were held in relay, slalom, downhill and other events.

Man and woman skiers who sweated much in their day-to-day training gave a good account of themselves by fully displaying their fighting spirit, perseverance and skill.

Kim Chang Hwa (man) and Kim Jae Ok (woman) from the Ryanggang provincial sports team won the 1978 national championships title.

Those from the Chagang provincial sports teams also registered good results.

Meanwhile, the national skiing competitions among sports clubs were held there in this period.

Nat'l Festival of Agric. Workers' Amateur Art Circles

A national festival of agricultural workers' amateur art circles was held some time ago.

The festival presented a repertoire of more than 100 items including story-telling, music and dances. This repertoire was selected from over 10,000 items put on the stage in the local festivals of provincial, city and county levels.

The festival took place at a time when the heretofore unprecedented plentiful harvest was reaped last year under the well-advised leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The faces of circle members who participated in the festival beamed with the joy of victoriously having hit the 8.5 million-ton grain production goal.

Fully represented in their performances were fruitful labour, happy life in the socialist countryside daily prospering and noble spiritual and ideological attitudes of our agricultural work force.

Rich in content, all the items contributed to equipping the working people with our Party's agricultural policy and Juche-based farming methods and arousing them to their implementation.

The programmes presented were characterized by the fact that they were militant in form and easy to perform at any place and any time. This showed that the circle activity in rural areas was serving as a powerful means of production propaganda of anti-Japanese guerrilla style.

The festival clearly proved once again the correctness and vitality of our Party's policy that calls for conducting the art activity on a mass basis and making it an integral part of the working people's life.

S. Korea

DEPENDENT ECONOMY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...south Korea has travelled not the way to 'independence' but to complete dependence, not the way to 'rehabilitation' and 'modernization' but to total bankruptcy and ruin."

The subordination of the south Korean economy is manifested, above all, in the induction of foreign capital.

Owing to the unrestricted introduction of foreign capital by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the slogan of "modernization" the influx of funds from abroad is on the rapid increase every year.

According to statistics available, the flow of foreign monopoly capital into south Korea during the period from 1969 to 1976 totalled 12,127,800,000 dollars.

Between 1977 and 1981 the puppets are going to induce 10,000,000,000 dollars additionally and in the first half of last year they already practiced the importation of 1,830 million dollars, or 200 million dollars more than in the whole of the previous year.

Today the foreign monopoly capital which infiltrated into south Korea with the "special favour" of all sorts rakes in enormous profits, having placed the latter's industries under its control—100 per cent of the oil refining industry, 80 per cent of the power industry, 99 per cent of the iron and metal industries, 96 per cent of the machine and spare parts manufacturing industries, 65 per cent of the cement industry, 84 per cent of the fiber and miscellaneous goods industries, 100 per cent of the synthetic resin and pulp industries, 100 per cent of the automobile industry and 40 per cent of the fertilizer industry.

On this basis they set low colonial wages and monopoly prices and get huge profits year after year. For instance, they obtained stupendous profits amounting to over 243 million dollars in the first half of 1976 alone.

The subordination of the south Korean economy can be found not only in the fact that it is controlled by foreign capital but in the fact that almost all facilities and 90-100 per cent of raw and other materials are dependent on the foreign monopoly capital.

As data show, they import 100 per cent of coke, crude oil, aluminium, rubber, raw cotton, raw wool and raw sugar respectively, 72.7 per cent of pig iron and scrap iron, 43.2 per cent of synthetic fiber, 90 per cent of raw materials for medical supplies, 79.2 per cent of raw leather, 83.9 per cent of timber, 78.7 per cent of pulp and 81.3 per cent of barley.

Now that its dependence on foreign countries is so glaring, south Korea's economy cannot be run even a day without importing equipment, raw and other materials and funds.

The subordination of the south Korean economy finds its concentrated expression in the foreign trade, too.

According to the extremely curtailed figures made public by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the prices for imported goods rose by 1.2 per cent and the prices for exported goods dropped by 5.4 per cent in the first half of 1975 when the international currency crisis became serious, as against the latter half of the previous year. This fact shows that the non-equivalent exchange in the foreign trade of south Korea is attributable to its perfect economic subordination as well as its economic backwardness.

As a result, the deficit in trade continues to increase sharply every year and the debt becomes ever more heavier. This is the south Korean reality of today.

A south Korean publication said that 1975 witnessed a deficit of 2,190 million dollars.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are saddled with foreign debt to the extent of more than 10,000,000,000 dollars lament that the principal and interest they have to pay in the five years from 1977 till 1981 will aggregate 9,400 million dollars.

The dependence of the south Korean economy has become more pronounced through what the puppets call "export promotion" plan.

Raving that "increasing export" is the only way out and the way to economic "independence" and "rehabilitation", the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique expanded one-sidedly the "export industries" (which import raw and other materials and spare parts and then export the goods processed or assembled by the cheap labour of south Korea), rendering their commodity market absolutely dependent upon overseas markets. This yearly multiplied the trade dependence. The dependence of trade was 75.3 per cent in 1976 and 78.5 per cent last year and it will deplorably exceed 100 per cent in 1981.

Today the south Korean economy has literally turned into an "economy of red figures" and "economy of debt" and into an economy utterly kept in bondage to foreign countries.

This is an offspring of the misgovernment of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have fastened the south Korean economy to foreign capital root and branch in a bid to accumulate their economic assets for long-term office under its wing.

Unless the colonial economic system of foreign aggressors and their stooges is liquidated, the rehabilitation of the national economy and building of an independent economy in south Korea cannot be expected at all nor can its ruinous economy be recovered.

Hwang Tae Ryong

☆ ☆

The "Masan Export Free Zone" under the management of Japanese monopoly capital. Before entering the zone workers are searched by Japanese watchmen. It is not uncommon for them to heap insults upon Koreans and violate their human rights

☆ ☆

S. Korean Puppets: Enemy of Peoples Of Non-Aligned Countries

The world's revolutionary people are lifting up their voices denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooge of imperialism and the enemy of the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

The Dean of the Faculty of Politics of Teramo University of Italy, said:

"The south Korean regime has no independence or sovereignty. This is clearly proved by the constant military occupation by a foreign country, which is an indispensable backing to this regime and dictates its existence and policy. This is also proved by the facts that the south Korean puppet army is placed under the strategic system of imperialism as a tool for the execution of other's policy and the south Korean economy is under the domination of foreign countries.

"Outwardly, south Korea seems to participate in international affairs. But, it is only a fictitious existence and, therefore, cannot be a true object of international law.

"Economic dependence upon foreign countries shows that the south Korean regime has no practical independence.

"South Korea is a pattern of dependent regimes."

The Lawyers Association of the Syrian Arab Republic said in its appeal to the lawyers organizations and peaceloving forces of all countries of the world:

"These days the south Korean authorities are going abroad to get 'international recognition' and thus make 'two Koreas' a fait accompli.

"They foolishly scheme to realize 'cross recognition', 'simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the UN' or 'separate admission of south Korea to the UN' by establishing closer relations with western countries and relying on their strength.

"At the same time, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is hard at work to establish direct relations with neutral countries under the cloak of 'diplomacy toward non-aligned countries'.

"For this they try to infiltrate into economically weak countries under the guise of 'aid' and 'cooperation'.

"The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is resorting even to disgraceful bribery."

A statement of protest of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers submitted to the first meeting of the "International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" said:

"Independence of south Korea is not worth mentioning. South Korea has no democratic legitimacy in the light of its legal structure and systematic and total violation of elementary human rights.

"Therefore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has never recognized south Korea as a state. The south Korean regime is an out-and-out colonial and dependent regime."

Vice-Chairman of the Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's Struggle for National Reunification said:

"We pungently denounce the most shameful manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the division of Korea.

"We call for heightening vigilance against the machination of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to pretend to be a friend of the non-aligned countries.

"They are nothing but the enemy of the movement for national liberation and national independence and a tool for executing the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists."

The General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization said:

"The present regime of south Korea was rigged up with the help of foreign bayonets and, therefore, it can represent no one.

"This regime not only tries to keep foreign troops as ever in south Korea but sells off the country and the people to the imperialists, disgracing the honour of the nation.

"This shows that the south Korean regime is a treacherous regime and dependent regime which cannot exist even a single day without the backing of foreign troops.

"The treacherous and anti-popular character of the south Korean regime is clearly revealed by the fact that this regime opposes the revolutionary cause of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and for independence.

"Today the south Korean regime is unanimously opposed and rejected by the Asian and African peoples for its treacherous, dependent, reactionary and anti-popular character."

Land of Unemployment

Today cities and towns of south Korea are flooded by millions of jobless people and their number is increasing with each passing day.

According to reports from south Korea, 18 minor enterprises in two counties of Kyonggi Province went bankrupt due to the financial difficulties in a few days of the new year, rendering over 600 workers jobless.

Earlier, well over 500 workers of a sericultural stock company in Puyo, South Chungchong Province, became unemployed for the similar reason.

Comprador capitalists hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are sacking many workers at will under the pretext of the "rationalisation of management", forcing them to join the army of the unemployed.

A typical case is that early last year the rapacious comprador capitalists of the ill-famed Samsong Mulsan closed down two factories in Pusan and Ryongin of Kyonggi Province, discharging all at once over 1,500 workers whom they had harshly exploited.

More than 2,500 fishermen on the East Sea coast of south Korea left their fishing villages last year in search of a means of livelihood. Every year a large number of fishermen are leaving their home villages to roam about towns and villages.

Even many university graduates are jobless.

The schools are short of teachers. But, upwards of 1,000 educational college graduates in North Kyongsang Province and over 1,900 in South Cholla Province are wandering about streets, unable to get a job after their graduation a few years ago.

Besides, thousands of progressive students and conscientious professors became jobless due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's illegal "political discharge" last year at universities and colleges.

The unemployed look for jobs

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's harsh extortion of the countryside forces hundreds of thousands of peasants to leave their native villages every year to join the urban unemployed.

The number of the unemployed is sharply increasing also because jobs are not given to new labour force whose number increases by nearly 500,000 every year through the natural growth of population.

Thus, south Korea has today become a "land of unemployment" in the true sense of the term.

Cho Yong

SEWAGE FOR DISCHARGE OF POLLUTION INDUSTRY

SOME time ago a south Korean radio report said that the number of pollution-causing enterprises in south Korea increased by 13.3 per cent last year as against 1975.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Instead of collaborating with their own fellow countrymen, the south Korean authorities now collude with forces outside and invite foreign monopoly capital without any limitation, thus reducing the south Korean economy completely to an appendage. They are even spoiling our beautiful land by bringing in polluting industries rejected as 'rubbish' in foreign countries."

The augmentation of pollution industry and the occurrence of serious pollutional phenomenon in south Korea are an aftermath of the maladministration of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

They are introducing all sorts of pollutional industries indiscriminately, raving that if only they can drag in foreign capital, they "will have no scruples about polluting industry" and "there is no need to get over-sensitive to pollution".

Almost all factories and enterprises in south Korea were brought in from Japan, the United States and other countries and they had, without exception, been rejected in those countries because they had given rise to pollution.

For example, the Ulsan chemical plant was formed by introducing into south Korea the equipment of the Nihon chemical factory in Japan which had been forsaken by the Japanese people, because it produced dichromic slag and took huge toll of lives.

The microchrome plant issuing noxious materials of inorganic mercury and the Pohang combined iron works transpiring 460,000 tons of waste water, dust and poisonous gas a day were castigated as pollution-causing enterprises.

Recently the puppet clique are more openly bringing in all sorts of "rubbish", prattling about "promotion of heavy chemical industry".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are inviting pollutional industries with extraordinary zeal. So a Korean newspaper in the United States went so far as to point out that "the south Korean ports are places for the discharge of Japanese rubbish".

Reportedly, owing to their importation of pollution the percentage of dust contamination in the upper air of Seoul, south Korea, was more than 10 times above the limit some years ago. Rice, bean, maize, apple, potato and pear turned out in 98 districts of south Korea have the component of very noxious cadmium and mercury and their content surpassed the limit by far, counting high toll. And in rivers and the South Sea a large number of fishes are killed and deformed fishes found.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who brought in pollutional industries at random ravaging the economy and spoiling the land and thus turned south Korea into a desert lacking in air, juice and light, will inevitably be meted out well-deserved punishment by the people.

Yun Hae Ik

Noxious gas leads to contamination of air. Seen in this photo is a view of a pollutional enterprise in south Korea

Gambian Independence: 13th Anniv.

THE Gambian people greet the memorable 13th anniversary of their independence.

The independence of the country on February 18, 1965 was a new event in the historic progress of the Gambian people.

Since independence the Gambian government and people directed great efforts to the development of the national economy, carrying out a series of economic development plans. In this course, a large number of new factories and enterprises sprang up. Among them are oil factory, peanut processing plant, hydro-electric power station and so on.

Roads were built and ports and wharves expanded.

The Gambian people took various measures to do away with the single crop farming, an aftereffect of prolonged imperialist colonial domination, and develop agriculture in a many-sided way, with the result that rice and cotton are newly cultivated and their output is on the steady increase.

Peanut holds a big share in Gambia's exports. Its cultivation has been nationalized and is developing with rapidity.

Rice fields are expanded along the Gambia river basin. As for animal husbandry, the livestock population increases.

Gambia set up the central bank and abolished the old currency system and issued its own currency and thus brought national finance under state control.

She established a state-run trading company for trade control. This helps to propel the development of the national economy.

Great successes are observed in the fields of education, culture and public health, too.

The Korean people who rejoice, as over their own, over the successes scored by the Gambian people in the struggle for creation of a new life, sincerely wish them a greater victory in their future struggle.

Kim Gyong Hui

"No Shelter for Traitors"

Letters to South Korean Puppet Army General on the Active List from Former Colonel Now in Exile in the United States (3)

THE RANK OF GENERAL CAN BE BOUGHT WITH MONEY

A few days ago, I happened to meet in New York my junior in the military academy. With a bitter smile on his face, he gave me this account that if he failed of promotion to brigadier general this year, he would be placed on the reserve list as a colonel. He added:

"However good results one obtained at the military staff college and however excellent operational staff-officer and however competent regimental commander he was, it is of no use. One is promoted to general only when he has money. Anyone who wants promotion has to offer money to nine examiners, 2 million *won* for each person. So one needs 18 million *won* at least. As no one knows who are to be appointed as examiners this year from among the major and lieutenant generals, he has to slip money beforehand into the pockets of those who are likely to be appointed as examiners. Thirty million *won* of money are not enough for this. Since I served in a field army for a long time as a combatant officer, I am still homeless and living in a rented room. Under this situation, how can I raise that amount of money? Even though I can get 30 million *won*, I haven't the slightest intention to get promoted by way of influencing the examiners with it."

In saying this indignation broke out on his face. During my talk with him, I found a law—the "law of inverse proportion of compensation to honesty" under the Pak regime, the law that the more honestly one works, the less he is paid.

Those who have a record of honest service are branded as an incompetent officer. They have to give up their hope of promotion to the rank of general. And they are placed on the reserve list at the time of colonel when they have reached the age limit. On the contrary, those who are expert in the embezzlement of appropriations for food supply to the rank and file can rise to the ranks of brigadier general or major general by using the money they have extorted.

Is there any society on the globe where this law works so accurately as in south Korea under the Pak regime?

In south Korea the battalion commander while playing "mahjong" or "sotta" with the regimental commander and the regimental commander with the divisional commander have to lose deliberately so that their rivals can gain much money. Only then can they win the confidence of their superiors. If the regimental commander fails to appear before the "sotta" gaming table, on account of night patrol, it goes against the grain of the divisional commander very much. I think you know this well. To pay to the corps commander, the divisional commander bullies money out of the regimental commander. To pay to the chief of the general staff, the army commander extorts money from the corps commander. The same method is applied by the chief of the general staff, To pay regularly to Chongwadae, he also screws money out of the army commander.... Small wonder the "law of inverse proportion of compensation to honesty" is applied exactly.

If anyone wants to succeed in life, make fortunes and get promoted in south Korea, he can easily find the way. He is sure to obtain promotion, if only he is dishonest, shrewd, good at deliveries and flattery to the superiors and oppress the soldiers and people.

No one will dare deny the said law prevalent in the society of south Korea under the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, I believe.

If anybody has something to urge against it, I am ready to produce numerous facts to prove the true nature of this law.

It is quite natural that there are colonel-grade officers who cannot read a 50,000:1 map. And an officer who is ignorant of the rudiments of command can become a divisional commander or an army commander if he wins the favour of Pak Jung Hi. It is, indeed, a grievous thing.

THE DICTATOR MUST BE TOPPLED

What is strange enough is the fact that after the 1961 military coup, Pak Jung Hi, a typical professional military man, appealed to the entire armymen: "Don't follow in my footsteps". He said that one military revolution would be enough and that there should not appear a military man like him. But, greedy for taking advanced rank, he himself attached four stars to his shoulder ensign. In those days officers of discretion were already disappointed and indignant at the behavior of Pak Jung Hi.

After the May 16 coup he put off his military uniform on the ground of transfer of power to civilians. He extended the military government, going back on his words. I am not inclined to talk about his political breach of faith.

After staying in presidency for two consecutive terms, Pak Jung Hi made a fearful appeal for support to the constitutional revision allowing a third term election. He said that he would run for presidency no more after holding it for another term. Is this a deed fit for a military man? Does he has the cheek yet to urge the people to follow his political creed, his view of value and world outlook? Himself addicted to dissipation and debauchery every night at the Sonunjang and Chongungak restaurants, Pak Jung Hi is impudent enough to exhort: "Soldiers must be simple and diligent". But do you think the soldiers shivering with hunger and cold will follow him? How many of the 600,000 soldiers, except you and a few soldiers of the privileged circles, will respond to Pak Jung Hi when he urges them to follow him? This is a serious problem. That is why I say the dictator must be overthrown.

Fearful of his subordinates, Pak Jung Hi daily strengthens the guard department of Chongwadae, reinforces the Metropolitan Garrison Command and deploys a new and powerful Vulcan A.A. gun battalion around Chongwadae. As matters stand like this, how can he command his subordinates? Pak Jung Hi is avaricious of power. He hoodwinks the people without any difficulty and threatens and represses them at the points of bayonet and with tanks.

So, he can give such an instruction as "Don't follow in my footsteps", an idiotic instruction which no armymen in the world can imagine.

NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY LINE SHOULD BE CONNECTED

Nowadays, words with the adjective anti-south Korean invented by the Pak Jung Hi regime, such as anti-south Korean figure, anti-south Korean organization and anti-south Korean activities, are often to be found in home papers and pro-Pak Jung Hi papers published abroad.

But the Pak regime has got into foreign debts exceeding 10,200 million dollars by randomly introducing foreign capital and, on top of this, run a deficit of 7,800 million dollars in trade with Japan in 12 years following the conclusion of the south Korea-Japan treaty. What is the Pak regime that allows of the economic invasion of Japan, if not an anti-south Korean regime?

They claim that increases have been made in yearly exports. But, is it an export of south Korean-made commodities? They are Japanese- and US-made goods bearing south Korean trade marks. How can you talk about the growth of export when the foreign currency falls into the hands of Japanese and American merchants?

The growth of export is maintained against the background of the miserable life of workers paid the lowest wages in the world, the victims to the export policy of the Pak regime. Exploitation of the people and subordination of the national economy to foreign enterprises for the maintenance of their power—this act should be described as an anti-south Korean activity. Only then people will make it out.

Nor is this all. In order to stay in power indefinitely Pak Jung Hi, through the mediation of Pak Dong Son, tried to influence US officials with millions of dollars. This influence-peddling case is now investigated by US Congress and FBI. Was there any other crime which brought such an international disgrace in the history of our country spanning 5,000 years?

The Pak regime brands it as an anti-south Korean activity to denounce the criminal Pak Dong Son case and make the genuine will of the south Korean people fully known to the world. Even if we use the expression of a thief raising a stick to strike the victim, this is a mild expression.

It is said that millions of dollars used for influence-buying activities come from the commission for grain bought in expensively from the State of Louisiana, the USA, at the sacrifice of peasants. Currying favour with US policy-makers by ruining the rural economy and expropriating peasants—this act of sacrificing the fellow countrymen is the very anti-south Korean activity, isn't it?

How will history condemn Pak Jung Hi who has inflicted a fatal wound on the people?

Is it not proper to condemn the group of the Pak regime as an anti-south Korean criminal organization?

Our homeland and our nation defended their history as a unified nation and a unified state. Why must my parents and my brothers be divided and be enemies to each other in the interests of the lifelong power of Pak Jung Hi?

After the armistice, I served in the 12th Division stationed on the eastern front in the capacity of artillery observation officer with the rank of second lieutenant. I was once on duty on a hill near the frontline. While glancing over the areas north of Cholwon and Kimhwa, I felt boundless yearning and homesick, though I was not a man hailing from the north. When I saw below my eyes the track which looked like a curved stick of rice fermented into glutin, I thought over and over again that the railway line between the north and the south should be joined again. At that time I was a young second lieutenant. But even today when my hair has already been frosted, national reunification remains unrealized. How can I express this sad feeling of mine?

Visible here and there in the United States are high-ranking officers of the Vietnamese army who have come for refuge after their defeat in Viet Nam.

Their modes of living are diverse. Some brought with them one million dollars in cash and now run bars or restaurants for money-making. Others bought villas on the outskirts of towns and now live in seclusion. But there is something common to them all. It is that they are all pursued by uneasiness and are in agony, conscious of their crime. We can see this clearly.

Those who betray the nation and sell the country are destined to meet with such a miserable end without exception.

I should like to give you an advice that the day is not far off when you will also find yourself in a distressful plight like the defeated former Vietnamese and Cambodian officers engrossed in irregularities and corruption.

You may secretly deposit money in a Swiss bank, thinking that you can live an easy life with it everywhere in the world. But I should like to tell you the truth that there is no shelter for those who betrayed the country and traded off the nation.

(The End)

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